

General Assembly

Committee Bill No. 123

January Session, 2013

LCO No. 3918



Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by: (JUD)

AN ACT REPEALING THE RISK REDUCTION CREDIT PROGRAM.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) Any person who earned risk
- 2 reduction credit toward a reduction in such person's sentence under
- 3 the provisions of section 18-98e of the general statutes, revision of 1958,
- 4 revised to 2013, prior to the effective date of this section shall forfeit
- 5 such credit, except that nothing in this section shall invalidate the
- 6 release or parole release of an inmate pursuant to such credit that
- 7 occurred prior to the effective date of this section.
- 8 Sec. 2. Section 18-100c of the general statutes is repealed and the
- 9 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):
- A person convicted of a crime who is incarcerated on or after July 1,
- 11 1993, who received a definite sentence of two years or less, and who
- 12 has been confined under such sentence for not less than one-half of the
- sentence imposed by the court, less such time as may have been earned
- under the provisions of section 18-7, 18-7a, 18-98a, 18-98b or 18-98d, [or
- 15 less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section
- 16 18-98e,] may be released pursuant to subsection (e) of section 18-100 or

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18 Commissioner of Correction.

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- Sec. 3. Section 18-100d of the general statutes is repealed and the
- following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):
- Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes, any person convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1994,
- 23 shall be subject to supervision by personnel of the Department of
- 24 Correction until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for
- 25 which such person was sentenced. [less any risk reduction credit
- 26 earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.]
- Sec. 4. Section 54-125a of the general statutes is repealed and the
- following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):
 - (a) A person convicted of one or more crimes who is incarcerated on or after October 1, 1990, who received a definite sentence or aggregate sentence of more than two years, and who has been confined under such sentence or sentences for not less than one-half of the aggregate sentence [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e] or one-half of the most recent sentence imposed by the court, [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e,] whichever is greater, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of the panel of the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the institution in which the person is confined, if (1) it appears from all available information, including any reports from the Commissioner of Correction that the panel may require, that there is reasonable probability that such inmate will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and (2) such release is not incompatible with the welfare of society. At the discretion of the panel, and under the terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the panel including requiring the parolee to submit personal reports, the parolee shall be allowed to return to the parolee's home or to reside in a residential community center, or to go elsewhere. The parolee shall, while on parole, remain under the jurisdiction of the board until the expiration

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[less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.] Any parolee released on the condition that the parolee reside in a residential community center may be required to contribute to the cost incidental to such residence. Each order of parole shall fix the limits of the parolee's residence, which may be changed in the discretion of the board and the Commissioner of Correction. Within three weeks after the commitment of each person sentenced to more than two years, the state's attorney for the judicial district shall send to the Board of Pardons and Paroles the record, if any, of such person.

(b) (1) No person convicted of any of the following offenses, which was committed on or after July 1, 1981, shall be eligible for parole under subsection (a) of this section: (A) Capital felony, as provided under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, (B) murder with special circumstances, as provided under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect on or after April 25, 2012, (C) felony murder, as provided in section 53a-54c, (D) arson murder, as provided in section 53a-54d, (E) murder, as provided in section 53a-54a, or (F) aggravated sexual assault in the first degree, as provided in section 53a-70a. (2) A person convicted of (A) a violation of section 53a-100aa or 53a-102, or (B) an offense, other than an offense specified in subdivision (1) of this subsection, where the underlying facts and circumstances of the offense involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person shall be ineligible for parole under subsection (a) of this section until such person has served not less than eighty-five per cent of the definite sentence imposed. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.]

(c) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall, not later than July 1, 1996, adopt regulations in accordance with chapter 54 to ensure that a person convicted of an offense described in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section is not released on parole until such person has served eighty-five per cent of the definite sentence imposed by the

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court. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.] Such regulations shall include guidelines and procedures for classifying a person as a violent offender that are not limited to a consideration of the elements of the offense or offenses for which such person was convicted.

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(d) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall hold a hearing to determine the suitability for parole release of any person whose eligibility for parole release is not subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section upon completion by such person of seventy-five per cent of such person's definite or aggregate sentence. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.] An employee of the board or, if deemed necessary by the chairperson, a panel of the board shall reassess the suitability for parole release of such person based on the following standards: (1) Whether there is reasonable probability that such person will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and (2) whether the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's release to community supervision substantially outweigh the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's continued incarceration. After hearing, if the board determines that continued confinement is necessary, it shall articulate for the record the specific reasons why such person and the public would not benefit from such person serving a period of parole supervision while transitioning from incarceration to the community. The decision of the board under this subsection shall not be subject to appeal.

(e) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall hold a hearing to determine the suitability for parole release of any person whose eligibility for parole release is subject to the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section upon completion by such person of eighty-five per cent of such person's definite or aggregate sentence. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.] An employee of the board or, if deemed necessary by the

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chairperson, a panel of the board shall assess the suitability for parole release of such person based on the following standards: (1) Whether there is reasonable probability that such person will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and (2) whether the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's release to community supervision substantially outweigh the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's continued incarceration. After hearing, if the board determines that continued confinement is necessary, it shall articulate for the record the specific reasons why such person and the public would not benefit from such person serving a period of parole supervision while transitioning from incarceration to the community. The decision of the board under this subsection shall not be subject to appeal.

(f) Any person released on parole under this section shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and be subject to supervision by personnel of the Department of Correction during such person's period of parole.

Sec. 5. Section 18-98e of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

This act sha sections:	all take effect as follov	vs and shall amend the following
Section 1	from passage	New section
Sec. 2	from passage	18-100c
Sec. 3	from passage	18-100d
Sec. 4	from passage	54-125a
Sec. 5	from passage	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To repeal the risk reduction credit program.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]

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Co-Sponsors: SEN. MARKLEY, 16th Dist.; REP. ADINOLFI, 103rd Dist.

<u>S.B. 123</u>

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